No. 15,954.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

First-Class Battle Ship Petropavlovsk is Sunk.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF

Struck a Mine in the Outer Harbor of Port Arthur.

PRACTICALLY WHOLE OF CREW REPORTED DROWNED-ONLY FOUR OFFICERS SAVED-A BATTLE PROGRESSING.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13, days, hammering desperately on 4:39 p.m.-While going out to meet the upturned hull. the Japanese fleet off Port Arthur Rejoice Over Grand Duke's Escape. the Petropavlovsk struck a mine in the whole of her crew were lost. was held at the Vladimir palace. Only four of her officers were saved. The correspondent of the Associ-

which, according to the most reliable Cyril's injuries are slight. authority, was in progress according to the last reports, has not been received.

Saved by a Miracle.

Another account says twenty men escaped from the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

Grand Duke Cyril was only saved 14,213 indicated horse power. from death by a miracle. His brother, Grand Duke Boris, witnessed the catastrophe through a marine glass.

Estimated Loss Over 600.

It is estimated that from 600 to 700 men perished when the Petropavlovsk sank.

A naval battle is progressing off in 1898. Port Arthur, the result of which is yet unknown. The Japanese fleet, including torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, totals forty. Vice squadron out of the harbor to meet its original position. the attack.

Struck a Mine.

roadstead the Petropavlovsk struck ships and immediately began to heel. of the Baltic squadron. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order! The late Vice Admiral Makaroff was

When the news of Grand Duke the outer roadstead, heeled over, Cyril's miraculous escape reached turned turtle and sank. Practically his parents here a te deum service

among them being the Grand Duke ated Press was informed there this Cyril. The Petropavlovsk was fly- afternoon that Grand Duke Boris ing the flag of Vice Admiral Maka- was going to accompany his brother to Mukden. According to the The result of the naval battle, advices received there Grand Duke

THE DOOMED SHIP.

One of the Finest in the Russian

attacks on Port Arthur, was a first-class

She was 3671/2 feet long, had sixty-nine inches of steel armor on her turrets. Her armament consisted of four twelve-inch. twelve six-inch, thirty-four smaller guns

The complement of the Petropavlovsk. when fully manned, was 700 men. She was built at St. Petersburg and was completed

LOSS MAY REACH 800.

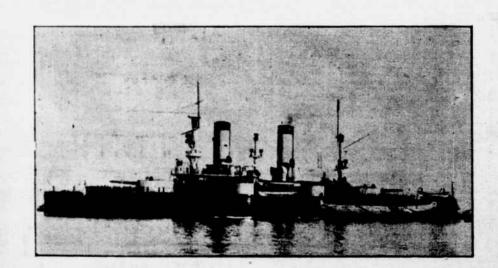
Admiral Makaroff Reported Drowned-Successor Surmised.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.-6:22 p.m. Admiral Makaroff ordered his whole It is now believed that the mine which sank the Petropavlovsk had drifted out of

The latest estimate of the number of men who lost their lives is 800. The definite announcement that Vice Ad-According to the Associated miral Makaroff was drowned has cast a

Press' informant, while preparing to gloom over the entire city. It is generally believed that he will be succeeded by Rear draw up his line of battle in the outer Admiral Rojestvensky, who was slated to command the Baltic squadron, and that Vice Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the a mine on her starboard side amid- Black sea fleet, will be placed in command

Sketch of Makaroff.



RUSSIAN BATTLE SHIP PETROPAVLOVSK-11,000 TONS.

to keep her on an even keel she appointed February 26 last to the command turned turtle and sank in a few min- of the heroes of the fighting on the River utes, carrying down almost the en- Danube during the Russo-Turkish war.

Chance Escape of Officers.

Capt. N. Jakovloff, the Grand Duke Cyril and two other officers were saved because they were standing on the upper bridge. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact | that they were all at their stations, ready for action.

The Petropavlovsk turned turtle in a manner similar to the British battle ship Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893, and to the incident in the Chino-

of the Russian Pacific fleet. He was one Makaroff and Skrydloff, who have since many times been honored by their governwere at that time lieutenants in the Russian navy and volunteered to make a

With a torpedo boat they succeeded in blowing up the Turkish vessel and, it was claimed at the time, thereby made the first successful demonstration of the usefulness of torpedo boats in naval warfare.

Makaroff originated the idea of constructing the famous ice-breaking steamer Er-mak, which was built on the Tyne from

his designs. Since his appointment to the command of the Russian Pacific fleet. Makaroff had shown himself to be a man of great courage and energy. Early in March he personally went to the rescue of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer which was hard to the Lunnary and inspired the pressed by the Japanese and inspired the naval forces under his command with a pervised the precautionary measures adopt-eu to prevent the Russians from being sur-

Japanese war when a Chinese warThe last engagement, previous to the

Congressional Investigation of Post Office.

TALK WITH ALLISON

THE SENATOR HAD QUITE AN IN-TERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT.

Portland Exposition Bill Signed by President-Two Judges Selected-Delaware Factional Troubles.

Senator Aldrich, one of the main advisers of the President in the Senate, and Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate post office committee, were among the republican leaders who conferred with President Roosevelt during the day. Whether they talked to him about the proposition for an investigation by the Senate of the affairs of the Post Office Department could not be definitely learned, but it is extremely probable that this was so. Senator Aldrich has been one of the republican leaders who has consistently advised that the republicans call what he has termed the "democratic bluff" and meet their request for an investigation. President Roosevelt apparently concurs in the judgment of Senator Aldrich, whose opinions he holds in high esteem, and there is reason to believe that the President will interpose no suggestion that will defeat the aim of the democrats for an investigation.

the republican leaders will not consent to the investigation being conducted by some-body to be named by the democrats. The republicans will name the Senate post ornce committee, of which the silent and as-tute Senator Penrose is head.

This committee will be suggested by reason of the fact that it is equipped for such an investigation, its members understand-ing the many phases of the subject in a way to save time and expense. After the investigation has been committed to this body the republican members will proceed to take their time in an investigation, calling upon the democratic managers to name what branches of the postal service they wish investigated and who they wish called for the purpose of testifying. The demo-crats will be allowed to furnish the ma-terial for the investigation, inasmuch as it is the members of that party who have hinted at more scandal in the department. The republicans, it is said, do not fear an investigation and are willing to conduct one fairly and fully, but they will put up to the democrats the mætter of making good their claims, allegations and insfinuations.

It is pointed out that such an investigation would be little more than a democratic effort to uncover dishonesty, mismanagement and misconduct solely for political purposes. Inasmuch as the investigation would be in effect a political one, its being placed in the hands of the Senate post office committee would match the great political intellects of the country and the maneuvering that would resul throughout the investigation would be worth going many miles to see and hear, it is declared. Among the republicans on the committee are Boies Penrose, who is prominently considered for the chairmanship of the republican national committee, and protege of Senator Quay, the greatest livng political general, many believe; Senator Doliver, a skilled and experienced statesman and political manager; Senator Lodge, personal friend and adviser of the President, and such noted and brilliant republicans as Senators Beveridge of Indiana, Mitchell of Oregon, Burrows of Michigan, and Scott of West Virginia. On the democratic side of the committee are Senator Gorman of Maryland, represented as the equal of any democrat in the country in political foresight and management; Senator Clay of Georgia, a position of no mean ability, and Senators Culberson of Texas. Taliaferro of Florida and Simmons of North Carolina, anl able and shrewd democratic chieftains

There is no committee of the Senate that contains a greater proportion of the polit-ical leadership of the respective parties. The republicans are especially fortunate in that respect, and in a contest that would have for its object little but political advantage or disadvantage to one party or another the republicans feel that their membership on the committee would be able to hold its own in a manner decidedly satis-

Representative McCall of Massachusetts chairman of the special committee which investigated the charges against members of Congress in connection with the Post Office Department, spent a short time with the President. During the time the investigation was below made in the control of gation was being made by the committee Mr. McCall did not visit the President, but having concluded the subject, he desired to talk with the President. Mr. McCall said that he believed the conclusions of the com mittee would be regarded "as temperate and fair." He did not believe, he said, that thinking people would approve of the demand for prosecution or persecution of various persons solely to satisfy a political demand. The fairness of American people demanded that trials of persons charged with offenses should be from a judicial aspect entirely and not from the political.

Exposition Bill Signed.

The President this morning signed the bill making an appropriation of \$475,000 for the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland, Ore. The bill was taken to the White House by Major William M. Palmer, representing the committee on enrolled bills of the Senate, and Senator Mitchell of Oregon was present when the President appended his signature. The pen with which the measure was signed was given to Senator Mitchell, who will turn it over to the Oregon Historical Society. Senator Mitchell thank-ed the President for his interest in the exposition and his advocacy of governmental assistance, declaring that the President's recommendations in his annual message had been extremely beneficial in alding in bringing about the much-desired appropria-

Senator Dryden of New Jersey, of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals. discussed with the President some of the features of the bill for the government of

the canal zone.

The President shook hands during the morning with four or five hundred people. Included in the number were several hundred members of the order of Knights of Columbus and delegates to the Grand Lodge of the B'nai Brith. Tomorrow afternoon the President will receive about 1,500 mem-Senator Dolliver introduced a party of his friends from Iowa, including Captain Merry of Manchester, President Tucker of Memorial University, Mason City, and Dr. Preston of Osage

Governor Hunt Becomes a Judge.

Governor William H. Hunt of Porto Rico was today selected by President Roosevel and Attorney General Knox as United States district judge of Montana in place of Hiram Knowles, who has just announced his retirement. Judge Knowles was appointed in 1890, and is eligible for retirement. The President has not announced who will succeed Governor Hunt as chief executive of Porto Rico. Governor Hunt has been in

He is now on his way to the United States, and will not return to Porto Rico, it is.

The President and Mr. Knox also selected James B. Holland as judge of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. This is to fill an additional judgeship created in that district by Congress. Mr. Holland is the United States attorney at Philadelphia, and is highly recommended by able jurists and lawyers and by the republican leaders of his state. His successor as United States attorney has not been chosen.

Delaware Factional Forces. Senator Ball of Delaware, the leader of the anti-Addicks forces in that state, had conference with the President. The state convention of the regular republicans, as the anti-Addicks faction is known, will be held at Dover next Tuesday. The union or Addicks, republicans have already held their state convention and elected delegates to Chicago pledged to Roosevelt for President. At the head of the union delegation is J. Edward Addicks himself. The regular is J. Edward Addicks himself. The regular republicans are expected to send a contesting delegation to Chicago pledged to the President also. Senator Ball will no doubt be a member of this delegation. There will be a big fight in the Chicago convention as to which faction will be racognized. Four years ago the union republicans were recognized by the national convention and J. Edward Addicks became the republican national committeeman. The right of the union republicans to be again looked upon as the real organization in Delaware will be disputed from every point. Senator be disputed from every point. Senator Ball said today that his faction had always been the regular party in the state. It still retained the emblem of the eagle, which had from the inception of the re-publican party in Delaware been the party emblem. The union republicans split from the regular party in 1896 and took the star as their emblem.
Edward Addicks has declared that no

further attempts will be made to deal with the regulars and that his party will hereafter put out tickets for the suffrage of the people without consideration of the existence of the other side. Senator Ball said today that while he did not know what would be done this summer and fall as to state and congressional and other candi-dates, he was at least satisfied that there would be only one ticket of electors. "There will be no question as to the electoral vote of the state," said Senator Ball. "It will be cast for Roosevelt and there will be but one electoral ticket in the field." Senator Ball did not say how an agreement would be reached by the two factions as to one electoral ticket but it is believed that the electoral ticket, but it is believed that the regulars would support the union electoral ticket, if necessary, rather than endanger the electoral vote. Two tickets of electors would mean the loss of the state to the democrats beyond question.

The intention of the regulars is to put tickets for governor and state officers and congressmen in the field this summer and support their tickets with their full strength unless an agreement can be reached with the union republicans. Addicks aid this cannot be done, and consequently two re-publican tickets for everything is expected in Delaware again as in the past.

RECEIVED CORDIALLY.

Admiral Glass' Squadron Treated With Great Friendliness at Callao.

United States Minister Dudley at Lima, partment regarding the recent visit to that port of Rear Admiral Glass' squadron, in

"The efficiency of our navy in the pro-motion of good international relations has been very happily illustrated in a visit to Peru, which ended today, of a portion of the Pacific squadron under Rear Admiral Henry Glass. He arrived at Callao on the 9th instant, bringing with him-besides the flagship New York—the Boston, the Bennington and the Concord. During their fortnight's stay the admiral and als officers were treated with the highest distinction by all classes of Peruvians, and with an added cordiality so manifestly genuine as to leave no doubt in their minds of the especial friendliness of Peru toward the United States. • * • Given the existence f this excellent feeling the squadron came n a very real sense, as the Peruvian foreign minister expressed it in offering a banquet in honor of the visitors, to vivify the friendship and sympathy felt in Peru for the government and people of the United

THE PLAGUE IN CHILE.

Extensive Epidemic Reported at Antafogasta by Minister Wilson.

The bubonic plague is spreading in ar alarming fashion along the west coast of South America. The State Department today received the following cablegram from United States Minister Wilson at Santiago

"Extensive epidemic of bubonic plague a Antafogasta.' This is one of the most important ship ping ports on the west coast, north of Val-paraiso. The marine hospital service will

be advised so that suitable precautions may e taken at quarantine.

ONLY SLIGHTLY INJURED. Press Reports of Attempted Assassination of Maura Confirend.

Minister Hardy, at Madrid, has cabled the State Department a confirmation of the attempt to assassinate Premier Maura at Barcelona, Spain, yesterday, as reported in the press dispatches. Mr. Hardy states that the minister was only slightly injured. The State Department will send a suitable expression of regret at the occurrence and congratulations upon the premier's escape

NOT TO BE FOUND.

Five Witnesses Wanted in the Smoot Inquiry Missing.

Burrows has notified Senator moot that five witnesses subpoensed in the pending investigation have not been They are John W. Taylor, J. M. Tanner, Heber J. Grant, Mathias F. Cowley and Lillian Hamlin Carnon. Senator Burrows suggested to Senator Smoot that in view of the statement of President Jo-seph F. Smith that he would endeavor to have all witnesses summoned or wanted to appear, it would be well to inform Mr. Smith that the witnesses named were Senator Smoot wrote to President Smith

CONGRESS MUST ACT.

No Way of Keeping Out Diseased Natives From the Philippines.

The commissioner general of immigration has met with the problem of how to keep out diseased natives of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, and will ask Con-Islands and Porto Rico, and will ask Congress to solve it. There were landed at Tacoma, Wash., recently 250 Filipinos who were brought to the United States under contract to take part in the Philippine Islands exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. Thirty-nine of the number were afflicted with trachoma, a disease of the eye. Under a ruling by the Attorney General natives of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are not aliens within the meaning of the immigration act, and they had to be admitted.

Treaty for Arbitrating Claims. The Senate committee on foreign relations today ordered reported favorably a treaty for the arbitration of pecuniary

Watson Trial Brought to Sudden Halt.

JUROR'S INDISCRETION

COURT COMMITS ARTHUR M. OR-RISON FOR CONTEMPT.

Sentenced to Term of Two Months in Jail-An Unusual

The case of James M. A. Watson, accused of embezzling about \$73,000 from funds in the keeping of the auditor of the District of Columbia, took a decidedly sensational turn and the trial reached an abrupt end. for the time being, soon after Criminal Court No. 1 convened this morning. The jury, impaneled yesterday, was discharged from further consideration of the case, and one of the jurors was adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court and was committed to jail. It is believed the trial will not be begun anew prior to

the middle of May. The offending juror was Arthur L. Orrison. All the trouble resulted from a desire on his part to be informed by the court whether Watson was to be tried on the indictment reported against him, "or on public opinion." After a consultation with ounsel, which was in progress nearly one hour, Justice Pritchard discharged the jury, as stated, ordered that Mr. Orrison be taken into custody, and that he be cited to show cause at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon why he should not be adjudged to be guilty of contempt of court.

Sentence Imposed.

The sentence imposed on Mr. Orrison was imprisonment in the District jail for two months. At the hearing this afternoon, which was in progress until nearly 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Orrison was represented by Attorney John R. Shields. The latter asked for a continuance until tomorrow morning in order that the attendance of two physicians familiar with Mr. Orrison's condition might be secured.

According to Attorney Shields, Mr. Orrison is suffering with extreme nervousness, caused by excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor some time ago. It was asserted that Mr. Orrison did not drink any liquor yesterday nor today. When he had not the statements of the second of the awoke this morning, being very nervous, he took some ammonia, and later two doses of a drug that had been prescribed by a physician for the purpose of quieting

The court was informed by Attorney Shields that the latter has known Mr. Orrison for about twenty years. The offending juror, it was added, is a most exemplary young man, his only drawback being that he cannot resist an appetite for drink. In the year 1895, counsel said, Mr. Orrison inherited a small fortune and while pursuing the study of medicine at a prominent university contracted the drink habit, against which he has been fighting bravely of late, and with some success. Attorney of late and with some success. Attorney Shields insisted that his client was not mentally responsible for his conduct in he jury box this morning. Jurors Testify.

Four other members of the jury, Meseri rwin J. French, W. A. Curran, C. B. F. Haller and L. Daniel, were called as witnesses. They testified that Orrison had acted queerly. Mr. Haller said that at noon yesterday Orrison "seemed like a man who was doped, not from liquor, but from After hearing from Assistant United

States Attorneys Taggart and Turner, Judge Pritchard remarked that while he sympathized with Orrison, as he does with everybody who is in trouble, the juror's conduct had been reprehensible. The court thereupon imposed the sentence stated. adding that if any testimony should be presented to him hereafter tending to arrant such action he would mitigate the During the hearing this afternoon the court room was crowded to an unusual

Mr. Orrison Addresses Court. Clerk Smith had just finished calling the roll of jurors when Mr. Orrison arose, and, ddressing Justice Pritchard, inquired: "Have I a right to ask a question for in-

struction?" "No, sir," Justice Pritchard replied. you desire any information you can notify the court and I will ask the question for ou. You mean about the case?

"Yes, sir," stated Juror Orrison.
"All right," the court then said. thing you desire to know you can come to me and I will ask it."

"Now?" Juror Orrison wanted to know.
"Any time," the court explained.
"Well," Juror Orrison then asked, "is this man to be tried on the indictment or

"Well." Justice Pritchard answered, after pause, "that is a matter that I will talk you about in the charge. I thought you desired to ask a question about what the witness had stated. Why, the defendant is to be tried on the bill of indictment and

the evidence bearing on the same. It has nothing to do with public opinion one way or the other; but I will tell you that in the charge. You are to try this man on the law and the evidence, and not according to what people may say about him." Conference With Attorneys.

"I'll ask the attorneys to come into the onsultation room with me for a moment," Justice Pritchard concluded.

The "moment" stretched out until almos an hour had passed, and Justice Pritchard still remained behind closed doors with As-sistant United States Attorneys Taggart, Turner and Gordon, and Attorneys Worth-ington, Baker and McNamara. The news ington, Baker and McNamara. The news that something out of the ordinary had happened spread rapidly, and the court room was soon crowded to the walls. Everybody wondered what was going to happen. During the wait Mr. Orrison stepped down from his seat in the box and, raising his right hand in the manner of a school boy, inquired of Clerk Smith:

"May I go out?"

This incident caused laughter, in which Mr. and Mrs. Watson joined.

Finally, Justice Pritchard reappeared and mounted the bench, and counsel filed in and took their places. The subdued con-versation that had been carried on in the court room gave way to intense quiet. Assistant United States Attorney Taggart arose and the audience leaned forward to catch what he was going to say.

Motion to Discharge Jury. His remarks were spirited and to the

"If your honor please, in view of the exraordinary manifestation a short time ago on the part of one of the jurors, and of on the part of one of the jurors, and of the fact that the question propounded by him indicated a decided prejudice against the government in this case, counsel for the United States have conferred and reached the conclusion that a motion ought to be submitted to the court to discharge the jury from further consideration of the case. The condition of this juror renders him incompetent to discharge the delicate

former jeopardy that might be involved, and have come to the conclusion, after an examination of authorities, that upon another trial such a plea could not be successfully interposed in behalf of the

accused.

"It is evident if a change should come over what is apparently the present state of mind of the juror, and, as a result, a verdict against the defendant should be rendered, the court, in view of what has happened in its presence and of the obvious incapacity of the juror to properly dscharge his duties, would, on motion of the accused, set the verdict aside, and surely there is no rule of law which would require the government under the circumstances to the government under the circumstances to proceed to such a nugatory end. "I therefore move that the jury be dis-charged from further consideration of this

The Court's Comment Counsel for Watson had nothing to say.

Justice Pritchard was the next to speak "In view of the fact that the juror is intoxicated-" the court began. "Judge-" Mr. Orrison interrupted, ris-

ing from his chair. "Sit down, sir," Justice Pritchard directed, and, continuing from the point where the interruption occurred, said, "and there-fore, not in a condition to sit in the box the jury is discharged. The juror will be

held in custody to report here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt.
"I hope that an incident of this sort will never occur again in this court," Justice Pritchard added. "I will deal with this juror in a manner calculated to impress the community that such a thing must never

occur again."

Deputy Marshal Springman escorted Mr. Orrison to the celi room in the basement and a recess was taken. The turn affairs had taken was the principal topic of conversation about the city hall during the remainder of the day. Counsel connected with the Watson case did not seem to be at all pleased with the unexpected discontinuance of the trial, especially as the ground already covered must be once more gone over, when the case is again called for trial.

Orrison's Examination When Sworn. Arthur L. Orrison, having been duly sworn to make true answers to the questions prosounded to him by counsel and the court, during the impaneling of the jury last Monday was examined and testified as follows: Mr. Worthington-"Have you formed or

expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?" Mr. Orrison—"No. sir. I was away at the ime the charge was brought against him, and I did not read it thoroughly."

Mr. Worthington—"Your mind is entirely unbiased, then, on the subject?"

Mr. Orrison—"Entirely. Everything depends on the evidence."

Mr. Worthington—"De your brown Mr.

Mr. Worthington-"Do you know Mr. Mr. Orrison-"No. sir."
Mr. Worthington-"Or either of those who were in the office there, either Mr. Tweed-ale or Mr. Donovan?"

Mr. Worthington-"What is your business, Mr. Orrison?" Mr. Orrison—"The drug business."
Mr. Worthington—"You have not had any dealings with the District government such

Mr. Orrison-"No, sir; I don't know either

as are involved in this inquiry? Assistant United States Attorney Turner-Where is your place of business?" Mr. Orrison-"I am a relief clerk. I re-

ieve different clerks.' Mrs. Watson in Court.

Mrs. Watson was in court promptly at 10 'clock this morning, taking her accustomed place alongside her husband. Seated on the other side of the defendant was Mr. Lee, a relative by marriage of Watson's The indications are that Justice Pritchard

will go to North Carolina next week, and that the trial of Augustus Shaffer, indicted for the murder of his former wife, set for next Monday, will be postponed until Tuesday, April 26. This arrangement will post-pone the trial of John L. O'Brien, accused of embezzling a large sum of money from Frank Hume, which has been set for the

In view of the foregoing, and by reason of the fact that the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, under indict-ment in connection with the Post Office Department scandals, is set for May 2, it is clear that Watson's case will not be again called for trial prior to the middle of May.

Concluding Testimony Yesterday. After The Star's report of the trial closed vesterday, Assistant United States Attorney Taggart showed former Auditor Petty, who was on the witness stand, a check dated February 2, 1900, and asked him to tell whether he had ever seen it before. He replied in the affirmative. Mr. Taggart then

"What is it?" "I object." Attorney Worthington interposed. "This is about a check not men-tioned in the indictments."

Mr. Taggart contended that one of the things that is always allowable to prove is false entries, and the check in question. he stated, had relation to that phase of the

"I submit that it is not competent to prove an offense of a different character about a different transaction," Mr. Worth-ington replied. "If you cannot prove embezzlement without proving that the de-fendant committed forgery, I think we had

better stop."
"I do not think that is a just criticism, Mr. Taggart commented, "although it might be competent to prove forgery in order to prove embezzlement."
The court ruled that the testimony was competent and the defense noted ar

Question of Watson's Authority. The witness testified that Watson never ad authority to cash any check that was

given him to be deposited. The direct examination of Mr. Petty was concluded at a late hour and cross-examination was immediately begun by Attorney Worthington. The witness was first asked to tell when he reported to the District Commissioners that Watson had made a confession. The government contended that the question had no bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The question was held to be competent. Attorney Worthington proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Petty with the view of showing what were the relations between Mr. Petty and Watson as bearing upon the

The cross-examination of Mr. Petty had een concluded at the hour when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this

question whether the relationship was one

Movements of Naval Vessels. The cruiser Prairie has been transferred rom the Caribbean squadron to the Atlantic training squadron. The gunboat Nashville and the torpedo boat Lawrence have arrived at St. Joseph, on their way to St.

Louis.

The New Orleans left Cavite yesterday for Shanghai and the El Cano left Shanghai The Eagle has arrived at Havana

Thanks From Norway-Sweden.

Through the Swedish legation here the State Department has received officially the thanks of the government of Sweden and Norway for the protection accorded vessels of that nationality by United States warships in Dominican waters during the revolutionary disturbances that have taken place there lately.

Results prove circulation. The silent testimony of the hundreds of advertisers using The Star speaks for the results they get from it.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY

Last of the Appropriation Bills Reported.

MANY LOCAL ITEMS

MEASURE CARRIES \$49,464.92 FOR THE DISTRICT.

Commissioners' Request for Appropriation to Make Up the Watson Defalcation Ignored.

Representative Hemenway, from the committee on appropriations, reported in the House today the general deficiency bill to supply deficiencies in the various branches of the general government and the District of Columbia during the current fiscal year. The estimates on which the bill was based mounted to \$11,615,847.36. The whole amount recommended in the bill as reported today aggregates \$10,388,744.76. This is the last of the appropriation bills to be reported ir the House, and will be called up for con-

Local Appropriations.

ies a total of \$49,464.92. The committee ignored the request of the District Commissioners for an appropriation to make up the deficiency in the whole cost and trust funds caused by the alleged defalcation of J. M. A. Watson, formerly of the auditor's office, and now on trial in the District Supreme Court for the alleged offenses. The amounts appropriated for the District of Columbia

For additional amount for judicial ex-penses, 1963, \$86.63. For general advertising, \$623.64. Bathing beach, \$50.80.

Electrical department, \$3,690.75, for arc lighting. In this connection the bill contains the following limitation:

"The head of each of the several executive departments at Washington wherein electric plants are owned by the government is

Public Schools.

Ventilating apparatus, public schools, \$2,000; repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, \$2,500; for fuel,

Columbia are hereby authorized to transfer \$520 from the appropriation for purchase and repair of tools, machinery, material and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training and for incidental expenses connected therewith, fiscal year 1904, and \$230 from the appropriation for kindergarten instruction, fiscal

act making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is hereby made available for the payment of planos and other supplies heretofore purchased, and which may hereafter be purchased during said fiscal year, for use in the kindergarten

pany in southeast, \$500. Health department, for additional amount required for enforcement of act to prevent spread of scarlet fever, etc., \$2. To pre-vent adulteration of foods, \$20.62. Main-tenance isolating wards of Garfield Hos-

For maintenance of feeble-minded chil-Industrial Home School, for maintenance,

Municipal lodging house, \$400. To pay Joseph A. Nash for services as additional private of police in the dogpound service, \$8. Contingent expenses, water department. The Commissioners are authorized to re-

fund to Oscar W. White \$12 and H. R. Howenstein \$1.05, paid by them for the use Distribution of Appropriation.

20				
3	The total amount carried by	the	bill	i
	distributed as follows:			
3	State Department	\$3	0,000	1
9	Treasury Department	400	6.982	1
3	Interstate Commerce Commission	1	5,000	.0
3	District of Columbia	41	9,464	
9	War Department	12	8.520	a
d	Military establishment		6,500	
3	National Soldiers' Home		0.500	
1	Navy Department		5.050	
j	Naval establishment		9,611	
3	Interior Department		0,300	
9	Pensions		0.000	
H	Post Office Department		1.940	
8			8,320	
ij	Postal service		62	
ŝ	Department of Agriculture	-	9,330	
8	Department of Commerce and Labor		3.505	
9	Department of Justice		7.500	
9	Judicial		7.317	
3	United States courts		1.496	
	House of Representatives Botanic Garden			
3	Botanic Garden		3,000	
Ä	Printing and binding		6,500	
	Judgments, Court of Claims		7.446	
á	Judgments. United States courts		3.115	
d	Judgments, Indian depredations		0.785	
į	Section 2, audited accounts	1,71	4,877	,,
	m tal \$	10.38	7.744	i.

Limitations. Limitations of local interest other than

those already quoted are as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer from of the appropriation for materials and miscellaneous expenses, bureau of engraving and printing, 1934, \$16,000, as follows: To the appropriation for compensation of em-playes bureau of engraving and printing. 1604, \$6,000; and to the appropriation for plate printing, bureau of engraving and printing, 1804, \$30,000; and to use the sums s) transferred as though they had been originally appropriated for the purposes of said appropriations for compensation of employes, bureau of engraving and printing. 1904, and plate printing, bureau of energying and printing, 1904.

eneraving and printing, 1904.

"That the accounting officers of the treasury be and they hereby are, authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of James Eveleth, United States agent, deceased the sum of \$1.401.72 standing against him on the books of the treasury.

"That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to credit in the accounts of Maj. J. B. Aleshire, quartermaster, United States army, the sum of \$47 standing against him on the books of the treasury." ocks of the treasury."
Under the head of Interior Department

the following appropriations are made: Patent office, copies of drawings, \$30,000; patent office, Official Gazette, \$80,000; Gov-Ship turned turtle, many of the crew remaining alive for several cremaining alive for several crew remaining alive for several crew

sideration tomorrow. For the District of Columbia the bill car-

To pay deputy coroner for services ren-dered in the absence of the coroner, \$260. Contingent expenses, coroner's office, \$1,138.38.

tric plants are owned by the government is hereby authorized and directed to report to Congress at its net session the cost of electric lights and power produced by such

\$10,000; for additional compensation of janitor, Takoma Park sch bill at this point:

year 1904, to the appropriation for contin-gent expenses, fiscal year 1904. "That the appropriation of \$35,000 for kindergarten instruction provided in the

Contingent expenses, police department Contingent expenses, fire department 908, \$365.96; 1904, \$2,500. For forage, \$5,000. House and furniture for new truck com-

To pay judgments against the District of Columbia, \$5,335.40. Contingent expenses, Washington Asylum, \$8,577.46. Contingent expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$71.10.

plant. \$33.02.